MANY MEN MANGLED

Another Horrible Disaster at a Pittsburg Steel Plant.

AT LEAST SIX REPORTED KILLED

Battery of Boilers Blow Up in Black Diamond Plant.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION

PITTSBURG, Pa., December 20.—The Black Diamond steel works of Park Bros. on 30th street, was the scene this morning of an awful accident in which at least six workmen lost their lives and twelve were

It was just 4:15 o'clock as the night crew was about to turn over the mill to the day force that four boilers in the ten-inch bar mill. No. 3, exploded with terrific force cattering death and destruction in all di-ctions. The mill was completely wrecked and the debris is piled from fifty to seventy-

five feet high.

The boiler works of James McNeil, adJohning the Black Diamond mill, were also
destroyed. A force of men went to work
as quickly as possible after the explosion,
searching in the debris for bodies. Five
dend and twelve injured were soon removed.
The dead have not been identified and the
bodies are now at the morque. The injured were removed to the West Penn Hos-

Thomas Elliott, aged twenty-three, la-over, three severe scalps wounds; Albert Gesishic, furnace hand, two fingers blown off and several scalp wounds; Alexander Waszeloice, charger of the furnace, left waszeinie, charger of the Inrace, letleg broken and several scalp wounds; Robert Street, colored, arms bruisest: Valentine
Perniski, right leg broken and scalp
wounds; Jacob Chesnolanes, aged thirtytwo, two fingers blown off and burned about
face, head, hands and body. Isane Washington, aged forty, heater, scalp wounds and
left arm bruised: Wm. Steinbaugh, mill
hand, chest bruised and breast bone fractured: Peter Mikoscki, helper, scalp wound
and back burned: John McClusky, helper,
face and hands burned: Munroe Larkins,
colored, twenty-five, arms bruised and
burned: Joseph Zunic, badly cut and injured about the head.
From what can be learned, the four boilers exploded at one time, reducing the mill
to a heap of burned and charred timbers
and twisted iror. There is not a straight
piece of Iron or steel left in the entire building. Even the bolts in the beams and
stringers are twisted like serew nails.

The reall hand eiter more was been and leg broken and several scalp wounds; Rob-

ig. Even the boits in the beams and iringers are twisted like serew mails. The mill had sixty men on each turn, and is thought that almost one hundred and wenty men, both crews, were in the plant t the time of the explosion. They were ill at work or just about to begin work, and all the night men were clad in their earlier working attire.

and all the night men were clad in their scanty working attire.

When the boilers exploded a panie ensued, and the men fought their way to the entrances, and all that were able rushed to the street. A few minutes after the boilers let go the big mill was a heap of ruins. The injured and known dead were found under wreckage and in the mill yard, where they had fallen in their race for life.

Another Mill Wrecked.

No. 3 ten-inch mill faces on 20th street and was a big ironclad structure, built on a steel frame. It ran up to Spruce alley and along that for almost 200 feet. In the rear of the plant, on 25th street, is the big boiler works of James McNell. One big boiler works of James McNeil. One the boilers went clean through the Park is. mill and crashed into the McNeil nt, almost completely demolishing it, e only man at work in the MeNeil plant is Rudolph Korff, the night watchman was knocked down by the force of the doston and his nervous system badly ocked. He was found in the plant and the state of the was found in the plant and the system badly ocked. He was found in the plant and the system badly ocked.

taken to the West Penn Hospital.

Another of the boilers went through the roof of the bar mill, salled through the air across 30th street and crashed into the residence of Robert Price at No. 8. 30th street. It went through the front wall and fell into the cellar, completely wrecking the house. Price and his family were asleep at the time and had to rush to the street in their night clothes. They were taken in by neighbors. The other two boilers were blown to pleces, and it was these that caused the complete destruction of the mill.

Report Heard at a Distance.

from No. 3 station rushed to the scene. The cries of the injured rent the air, while the timbers shot forth flames and the sizzling steam curled up into the blackness of the early morning. The police were quick to act. Hurry calls were sent to No. 3 and No. 5 patrols and the West Penn Hospital am-bulance. All three vehicles arrived a few minutes after the accident and the work of removing the injured from the week was

About the same time that the call was sent for the ambulances an alarm of fire was sent in and three engine companies responded. The firemen gave the searchers torches and, crawling over the debris, the firemen and police picked up the dead and maimed. It was a grewsome task and the biting cold wind from the river made the work slow and painfal. One by one the injured were carried to the patrois and ambulance and burried to the patrois and ambulance and burried to the patrois. bulance and hurried to the hospital. Some of the men found in the mill were only shocked by the explosion and were able to walk after they were carried out and would not go to the hospital, but were taken home. No official statement as to the cause of the accident has been given out as yet. A meeting of the efficial is now in session and a thorough investigation is to be mide. Just what the extent of the loss will be to the Park Bros. company and the McNells is not known, but it is variously estimated from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Both plants will have to be rebuilt.

The force of the explosion was greatest on 30th street, opposite the mill. For alr in any of the houses. Twenty-three blocks above the mill, on 5%d street, is the residence of William Curiey. A lamp wa.

denee of William Curley. A lamp was knocked off the table in Gurley's room by the force of the explosion.

A row of six brick tenement houses in Spruce alley, opposite the mill occupied by Slavs, principally, were badly damaged. Every window in the houses was shattered and some of the walls are cracked. The inmates, when they heard the explosion, jumped from their beds, and when they felt the houses moving rushed to the street, shricking and shouting.

For at least fifteen minutes the entire number of occupants of the houses stood in their bare feet and in their night clothes in the snow until they found that their homes were not going to collapse.

Another body was taken from the ruins at 10.45 a.m. and klentified as that of John Welvick, a Fole, aged thirty-two years. One of the bodies at the morgue was identified as Patrick Conner, fireman at the plant.

John Willis, aged thirty years, is missing

ant. Wilts, aged thirty years, is missing, ster Bock, night superintendent, has John Wilts, aged thirty years, is missing, and Peter Bock, night superintendent, has been added to the Injured.

The morgue wagon that took away Welvick's remains also took a box filled with parts of human bodies. There were parts of legs, hands, arms, heads and other portions. It was stated that, judging from this collection, there must have been from eight to ten killed, but George Vogel, the timekeeper, said he had called the roll of employes and had ascertained that four were dead and tweive injured.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS MR. GAGE TO RETIRE was shot, and it is his wish to do so when ever the proper time comes.

LIVELY DEMOCRATIC FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Situation Will Soon Become Acute in Ohio and Probably Interesting in New Jersey.

Jersey will claim from the politicians at the beginning of the new year. It is a rare season when there isn't "somethi doin'" in Kentucky politics and a very an-imated contest is impending for the seat in the United States Senate to be vacated by Mr. Deboe, republican, and to be filled one to be elected by a democratic

legislature.

Two members of the House of Represer tatives are aspirants for this honor, Mr. Wheeler of the first district, and Mr. Smith of the fourth district. Both gentle men left for Kentucky last night with the understanding that when their train crosses the border of the "dark and bloody ground," frierdship ceases and they are

ambushes by two others who have had their war paint on, and have already been on the trail for some time—ex-Representa-tive McCreary and Judge Cantrill, the latter of Goebel murder trial fame.

Mr. Wheeler is the youngest of the can-didates—only thirty-eight—but he is very much in earnest in this fight; so much so in fact, that he has declared he won't come back to Congress unless he can come as a senator. Mr. Smith, Mr. McCreary and Judge Cantrill have been in politics

longer.

The Kentucky contest will be largely personal, it is said, and democratic factional questions will not figure in important de-

Acute Situation in Ohio.

Ohio's political situation will become acute as the organization of the legislature draws on, mainly on account of the contest between the Hanna and Foraket forces for control of the patronage of th legislature Senator Foraker will be reegistature. Senator Foraker Will be Fre-elected without doubt. The attempted springing of a boom for Judge Taft is not likely to materialize into importance. Ohio is not quite big enough for three factions in republican politics, and it is not be-lieved that Judge Taft is to be used by any one else to assail the Foraker organi-zation.

any one else to assail the Foraker organi-zation.

The light for the organization of the leg-The light for the organization of the legislature is important in that the rank and file of the party workers, and especially the weak-kneed brethren who linger close to the fence, may view it as a possible test of strength of the two factions in the state, and it may result in recruits or desertions from the two big leaders.

Interesting in New Jersey.

The New Jersey situation will become im-mediately interesting if the apprehensions as to Senator Sewell's condition should be fulfilled. It is said that the contest for his shoes would be of a character unparalleled in the history of New Jersey politics. Del-icacy refrains the politicians from going into details at this time, however.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S CONDITION: According to His Physician He is Jus-

in Impaired Health.

Dr. W. S Dixon, the physician in at-tendance upon Rear Admiral W. T. Samp-son, today made the following statement regarding his patient's condition;

"The admiral is not in any immediate danger. His body is in its usual condition. He goes out for exercise every day, weather permitting. He goes to the table for his meals. He sits with the family, after din-ner especially, and spends his evenings wherever they sit, either in the dining wherever they sit, either in the dining room, drawing room or library. He smokes his cigar after dinner. He usually sleeps very well. He has not a trained nurse, nor does he need the services of one. He is not feeble, but just in impaired health. His heart action is quite vigorous. His life may be prolonged for many years, or it may be very brief, so far as any one knows. I call at the admiral's residence once a day, but before going there am fully prepared to find him in the same condition that I did the day before."

WILL AVOID HOSTILITIES

Argentine Controversy in Sigh

It is stated by those familiar with the progress of the controversy between Argen tine and Chile that the affair has pass its serious aspect, and that the present negotiations assure a satisfactory settlement, only the details of the rapprochement re-maining to be arranged.

For a Naval Inspector.

A bill authorizing the President to ap-point an inspector to be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy has been

introduced in the House by Representa-tive Metcaif of California.

The officer shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant commander. His duties shall be to thoroughly examine and report upon naval accounts; to investigate alleged irregularities in any branch of the administration of the Navy Department or the naval service, and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or may be required by law.

To Invite the King of Siam.

Representative Hitt, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, has introduced a joint resolution in the House authorizing, the President of the United States to tender an invitation to his majes-ty the King of Siam to visit the United States as the guest of the nation. The resolution carries an appropriation

Naval Orders.

Lieut C. H. Hayes has been ordered to the New York navy yard. Lieut. Commander H. T. Cleaver, from

the Monterey and ho Lieut. S. H. Leonard, from the Helena to the Monterey. Lieut. James G. Doyle, to the Helena.

Lieut. James G. Doyle, to the Helena.
Lieut. J. L. Purcell, from the Zafiro and
invalided to San Francisco.
The appointments of Second Lieuts. W.
E. Noa, Earl H. Ellis, John A. Hughes and
Arthur McAllister, United States Marine
Corps, and Chaplain Edward J. Brennan
have been announced at the Navy Department.

The Transport Crook at Gibraltar. The transport Crook at Gibraltar.

The transport Crook which is carrying troops to the Philippines by the Suez route, arrived at Gibraltar yesterday with all well on board. Paymaster General Bates is a passenger on this vessel.

Artillery to Be Taken From Havans Orders were given today for the transfer of a battery of artillery at Havana, Cuba, to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The troops are to be selected by General Wood, commanding of a battery of artillery at Havana, Cuba, to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The troops are to be selected by General Wood, commanding the department of Cuba, and will make the trip by way of New Orleans. They will embark at Havana about the 2d proxime.

Will Probably Leave the Cabine! Within Two Months.

NO FORMAL RESIGNATION YET

The Kentucky senatorial situation will soon obtrude itself upon the public and share the attention which Ohio and New Wakeman Case.

OTHER CHANGES LIKELY

Secretary Gage has terbally notified President Roosevelt of his desire to retire from the cabinet within the next months, or by early spring at the outside The formal resignation will be handed in whenever the President has secured a suit-able man to succeed Mr. Gage. It is the intention of the President to go very slowly in picking a new man to take charge of this most important branch of the government. The President feels, it is said, that it is going to be difficult for him to secure a man the equal of Mr. Gage in financial knowledge and ability, his peer in executive force, and possessing the confidence the same degree as the present head of the

That the President has sincerely endeavored to dissuade Secretary Gage from feaving the cabinet is known, and that he will continue to urge him to remain is extremely likely. All stories that the President has selected a successor to Mr. Gage are speculative, as the President hasn't the least idea himself to whom he will offer the treasury portfolio. One reason for placing the retirement some distance ahead is to enable the President to have all the time he wants for casting around for a good man. The President's selection of a new Secretary of the Treasury will be made with more care than any act of the present administration.

The President fully realizes that the business world wants a man of Mr. Gage's stamp to carry on the work of the great post over which the present Secretary presides, and that the slightest lack of confidence might precipitate a serious business depression.

No Disagreement With President. That the President has sincerely endeav-

No Disagreement With President.

tion is based on disagreements with the President are authoritatively pronounced false. There has not been the slightest disagreement between the President and Secretary Gage. On the contrary, their relations are very pleasant, and the Secre-tary of the Treasury has been honored by his every recommendation being carried

Secretary Gage unexpectedly returned to Washington early this morning, and went at once to the White House. He had been summoned by the President, and the inference was strong that It was in regard to the question of his purported resigna-tion. Secretary Gage went to New York a few days ago with the intention of remaining until Monday. His presence in New York caused the revival of the stories of his resignation. The facts are that the Secretary was summoned to return to Washington because of the intention of President Roosevelt to take summary action in the case of Appraiser Wakeman of New York. Mr. Wakeman's answer to the request of Secretary Gage that he resign by January 1 was received at the treasury yesterday in the absence of Secretary Gage. Another letter was received by the President from Appraiser Wakeman. This letter, much different from that sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, is understood to have personally attacked Secretary Gage and made charges against him, the writer supposing that his insinuations would never get beyond the President's ear.

The President was indignant, and came to the conclusion that he would summarily remove Mr. Wakeman, not waiting until the time given the appraiser to retire.

Wakeman to Retire.

Wakeman to Retire.
That the President carried out his intentions of removal was shown in the an ent made this afternoon that Mr dent to retire from his position at once An assistant will be put in charge of the office until the Senate can confirm the nomination of George W. Whitehead, which will be sent to it just as soon as Congress is again in session.

is again in session.

Secretary Gage remained with the President from about 9:30 o'clock in the morning to the conclusion of the cabinet meeting just before 1 o'clock. During the cabinet meeting the Wakeman matter was discussed with the understanding that Mr. Wakeman was to immediately feel the displeasure of the executive authority. Cabinet members considered this an evidence pleasure of the executive authority. Cabinet members considered this an evidence of the confidence of the President in his Secretary of the Treasury, and stated that it would definitely show that there were no differences between the two men. Cabinet members said that the subject of Secretary Gage's resignation had not been discussed, but there was a feeling among the members that such action on the part of the Secretary was imminent.

Secretary Gage's Statement. Secretary Gage was closely pressed on leaving the White House by newspaper men, but was unusually reticent. He said that he had not resigned and that if he ever did so the facts must come out at the White House and not from him. Secretary

White House and not from him. Secretary Gage said he had been so persistently pursued about his intention that he had become tired and much desired a rest from all these inquiries. "If I ever resign the newspapers will not receive the information until it comes from the White House," said Secretary Gage was immovable and later in the afternoon declined to see any caller whose intention was to ask him about resigning. Secretary Gage's friends expressed thorough satisfaction with President Rooseveit's course in immediately removing Mr. Wakeman. They regretted that such action was necessary on the part of the President, but they held that it would undoubtedly furnish the country with ample evidence of President Rooseveit's feelings toward Secretary Gage.

edly furnish the country with ample evidence of President Roosevelt's feelings toward Secretary Gage's retirement will probably come about a month, or close to that, after Postmaster General Smith leaves the cabinet, and he will make the second man to sever his connection with the new administration. What Mr. Gage's business plans are no one definitely knows. That Mr. Gage could re-enter banking circles at an unprecedented salary is known. He has had many offers since he entered the treasury with President McKinley and has declined all of them because his intentions have been to retire from business. When he leaves the official family of the President Secretary Gage will have served nearly five years as Secretary of the Treasury. During the administration of President McKinley there was no time when he did not have the unqualified support of his chief, and the two men were personally fond of each other to the greatest degree.

Other Resignations to Follow.

Mr. Gage's Record.

The Evening Star.

President this afternoon that the chief ex ecutive will use his utmost persuasion to induce Secretary Gage to remain with him The President, it is said, has referred to

The President, it is said, has referred to Secretary Gage's management of the Span ish war loan in the highest terms.

Secretary Gage's management of the Span ish war loan in the highest terms.

Secretary Gage will remain until President Roosevelt has fully decided upon a successor. He will do this even if the President has not acted for three months Before the President makes a selection how will consult with many of the most eminent of the republican leaders and will see their advice as to the fitness and qualifications of various men proposed. It is entirely unlikely that any member of the present cabinet could be induced to accept the Treasury portfolio, and it is said that there is no United States Senator who would lay down his position to accept the responsibilities of this one.

Secretary Gage will return to New York tomorrow morning and will be absent from Washington for several days.

CONSIDERABLE MAIL FOR PAYNE.

Many Letters Come for the New Post-master General.

Postmaster General Smith, after attending the cabinet meeting today, went to Philadelphia. He will return in the morn-ing. Senator Cullom of Illinois called on the Postmaster General before the cabine meeting and discussed some matters relat-ing to the postal interests in the former's

Mr. Johnson, the first assistant postmas Mr. Johnson, the first assistant postmaster general, who is acting postmaster general this atternoon. Is authority for the statement that he does not contemplate resigning from the Post Office Department.

He is well known to Mr. Payre, the coming Postmaster General, and it is reasonable to believe that his relations with his new superior will be equally as friendly as with General Smith.

Mail for the coming Postmaster General has already begun to arrive in considerable

Mail for the coming Posimasies General has already begun to arrive in considerable quantities. Mr. Dawson, chief clerk, sends the most important of them to Mr. Payne at Milwaukee, and will continue to do so until the latter starts for Washington to assume his new duties next month.

TO HOLD THE RAILWAY COMPANY

Colombian Authorities Regard It as Accountable for Capture of Colon. The preliminary steps have been taken by the Colombian authorities on the Isthmus of Panama to hold the railroad company operating between Panama and Colon ac-countable in a considerable sum of money for permitting the insurgents to use a train as a means of advancing and eventually as a means of advancing and eventually capturing Colon during the recent uprising. It is expected that the matter will assume a diplomatic aspect at an early day, and be brought before the State Department, probably by way of a protest from the railway company against being fined or assessed in this way. The authorities here have aiready been made aware that General Alban, the Colombian commander, intends to prothis way. The authorities here have already been made aware that General Alban, the Colombian commander, intends to proceed against the railroad, probably through the courts on the isthmus. His claim is that some 180 insurgents were taken aboard a train about two hours out of Colon. The men are said to have been armed. They did not pay fare, but agreed to pay it after reaching Colon. When the train reached the outskirts of the city the insurgent force left the train and took up position behind it. The train was then moved slowly into the city, covering the insurgent band in the rear, which was thus enabled to capture the city: General Alban elaims that the railroad is responsible for the capture, and the claim is made accordingly.

This step in no way involves the course of Captain Perry and the United States forces on the isthmus. At one time General Alban questioned the action of Captain Perry in declining to allow either side of the controversy to use the railroad. But since General Alban has repossessed Colon, largely through the efforts of Captain Perry, no further question has been raised as to the correctness of the course taken by the American commander.

FOR A HALL OF RECORDS.

Bill Appropriating \$385,000 Introduc-

A bill authorizing the purchase of a site in this city for a hall of records has been introduced in the House by Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin. The bill carries an appropriation of \$385,000 for this purpose. The site mentioned is bounded by E and F streets and 18th and 19th streets north-

west.

The Jenkins bill is the same as that re-cently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mc-Millan.

DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, said this morning that the cessation of microscopic inspection of cessation of microscopic inspection of American meats intended for export was due entirely to a lack of funds. The cost of such inspection amounted to approximately \$8,000 a month and sufficient funds remained to the credit of the bureau to continue to inspect meat intended for export until March 1. The new appropriation would become available July 1. The period not covered by inspection would thus comprise only the months of March, April, May and June. The actual period affected, continued Dr. Salmon, was even shorter. The export season ended with the month of March and the inspections up to March 1 would suffice to keep the exporters busy until well into April. Between that time and the recommencement of microscopic inspection only a very small amount of meats would be prepared for shipment. Meanwhile, in order to expend the funds as economically as possible, the bureau would strive even more garefully than hitherto to inspect meat consigned only to countries such as Germany, which required a certificate of such inspection for the admission of foreign-grown meat. Dr. Salmon has not decided whether he will recommend a deficiency appropriation to cover the period between March I and July 1. Such a step would, of course, be taken by Secretary Wilson on recommendation of the chief of American meats intended for export was between March 1 and July 1. Such a step would, of course, be taken by Secretary Wilson on recommendation of the chief of the bureau of animal industry. The cost, as already mentioned, would be about \$8,000 per month. But the cessation of exports in consequence of the late spring and the present advantageous market offered meat growers in the United States inclined Dr. Salmon to think a deficiency allowance would not be necessary.

SCHLEY'S APPLICATION DENIED.

ecretary Long's Reply to Prayer to Disapproval of Court's Findings. Secretary Long will send his answer the Schley bill of exceptions this afternoon and in it will deny the prayer that the majority findings be disapproved and that the proceedings of the court be remitted to

the court for reconsideration of the evidence of record. PERSONAL TAX LAW.

Judge Clabaugh Decides It Cannot Be Enforced ly District. Justice Clabaugh, in the District Supreme Court this afternoon decided in a suit brought by those in charge of the estate of Eugene Peters, involving the persona tax law, that there could be no personal tax levied in the District of Columbia. The court held that the tax cannot be persons authorized to collect it had been

REASONS SUBMITTEL

ounsel for Admiral Sampson Combat Dewey's Report.

ENY THAT SCHLEY WAS IN COMMANI

Communication to the Secretary of the Navy.

THE BATTLE OF JULY 3

In accordance with an arrangement mad vesterday, Mr. Theall of the firm of Stayon & Campbell, counsel for Rear Admira Sampson, called on Secretary Long at the Navy Department about 10 o'clock this morning and handed him a communication giving their reasons why he should not approve the supplemental report of Admira Dewey of the Schley court of Inquiry, in which the declaration was made that Ad-miral Schley was in absolute command at the battle of Santiago bay, and was entitled to the credit for the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Following out his policy of withholding none of the correspondence re lating to the controversy, Secretary Long cave copies of the Sampson bill to repre entatives of the press. Following is the text of the paper:

30 Broad Street, New York,
December 19, 1901.

Sir: As counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, we have the honor to request that the department, for the reasons below stated, strike out or specifically disapprove that portion of Admiral Dewey's opinion filed in connection with the proceedings of the Schley court of insulry, in which he that portion of Admiral Dewcys of the Bed in connection with the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry, in which he states his view to be that Commodore Schley was in absolute command at the naval battle of Santiago.

I. Commodore Schley was not in command at that battle.

If The President of the United States

I. Commodore Schley was not in command at that battle.

II. The President of the United States and the Navy Department had decided that Admiral Sampson was in command at that battle and Commodore Schley, second-in-command.

III. The question as to who commande at Santiago was not referred to the court for consideration, and evidence bearing on the point was excluded.

I. Commodore Schley was not in command at that battle—(a) The disposition of the forces at the beginning of the battle, according to Commodore Schley's own statement, places Admiral Sampson in command.

according to Commodore Schley's own statement, places Admirai Sampson in command.

The Brooklyn and the Vixen were the westernmost ships of the fleet; the Indiana and Gloucester were the easternmost. The New York was nearer both of the latter than was the Brooklyn, and notably at the time when the Indiana was heavily engaged at the beginning of the action and when the Gloucester was engaged with the Furor and Pluton. Commodore Schley says: "The Indiana and the Gloucester ' were closer to your flagship" than to the Brooklyn. We have, then, the case of a fleet in a regular formation, with the commander-in-chief within signal distance and closer to a large number of the ships than is the second-in-command. It is true that the commander-in-chief could not have reached the most distant vessel by signals, except by causing them to be repeated by an intermediate vessel—an entirely usual course—but it is equally true that the second in command could not have reached the remote vessels of the fleet (namely, the Indiana and the Gloucester) without likewise repeating signals.

In this state of affairs the regulations of the navy and the customs of the sea place the absolute command and the full responsibility in the senior officer.

(b) The Brooklyn's maneuver during the action destroys any claim that Commodore Schley might have had to the command. The facts as to the loop are found by the court. The finding and opinion show that to avoid danger to his own ship he maneuvered without warning to the rest for the squadron and in disregard of the fleet for-

for consideration. Evidence bearing on the point was excluded.

(a) If Commodore Schley was in command, Admiral Sampson was not, and if the question as to which was in command was to be considered by the court, surely Admiral Sampson became an interested party and under the precept was entitled to the hearing which was repeatedly refused him.

(b) The language of the precept excludes the question as to who commanded at that that the title drects the court to inquire into the conduct of Admiral Schley—not into his status or as to whether or not he was battle. It directs the court to inquire into the conduct of Admiral Schley-not into his status or as to whether or not he was in command, and to report its conclusions upon his "conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign."

(c) The judicial officers of the court maintained that this matter was outside the scope of the inquiry. They expressed willingness to go into it if their view should be overruied, but were, in every instance, sustained by the court.

Quoting From the Record. Thus, at page 157, the assistant to th

udge advocate sald: "One further word as to a suggestion just made, as to the intention to show that Admiral Sampson was not in this battle. I wish to say that we do not understand that the question whether Admiral Sampson was or was not in the Admiral Sampson was or was not in the battle of Samtiago is before the court. If it is, we shall be happy to investigate it.

* * Until the case takes that attitude it is improper to spread upon the record arguments and questions which proceed upon the theory that he is in the case." Counsel for the applicant withdrew the question.

sel for the applicant withdrew the question.

At page 450 of the record, the same matter being under discussion, Mr. Hanna said: "If it is the desire of the court to go into these things, it would, of course, be proper that we should also go into them. It would not only be proper, but it would be necessary. * * * We are thoroughly prepared to go into any discussion of them, provided the court desires to so enlarge and extend the scope of this inquiry." Counsel for the applicant again failed to press the point and the court made no objection to Mr. Hanna's view.

At pages 153 and 1080 there were similar rulings by the judge advocate. In the case of all these declarations there was acquiescence on the part of the court.

(d) The court uniformly rejected evidence as to who commanded.

On all the pages herein cited from the record, the court rejected such evidence, and nowhere was it admitted against objection. Ruling by the Court.

(e) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 1586, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and of the New York and as to the part they took in the battle, Admiral Dewey said: "We do not want that. We have ruled that out." The judge advocate then asked if the court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied; "We have. We have kept the New York out of it." See also page 481.

(f) The court went so far as to rule at page 1531 that Admiral Schley was not in (Continued on Eleventh Page)

MPORTANT CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

SENATOR MCMILLAN MEETS THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

TWO CENTS.

fort to Supply the Deficiency Be tween Money Needed for the District and That Available.

The holiday recess of Congress is to be ievoted so far as the heads of the two District of Columbia committees and the District Commissioners are concerned to levising ways and means whereby the ap-arent discrepancy between the money seeded and the money available for the support and improvement of the District can be supplied.

To this end a conference, which lasted

for over two hours, took place today be-tween Senator McMillan and Commissioners Macfarland and Biddle. Commissioner Ross is out of the city, and Representative Babcock, chairman of the House District committee, was to have attended the con-ference, but was unable to do so. Other conferences are scheduled for next week, at which all of these gentlemen will be present

Text of the Conference.

The text of the conference today was the comprehensive question of District finances. In this connection the amounts to be appropriated for running the District govern sary to carry on the several civic improve-

ment were segregated from those necessary to carry on the several civic improvements, such as the water supply, the filtration plant, the sewage disposal system, the Anacostia improvement, the new Potomac bridge and the amount which the District will be called on to pay in the matter of the new terminals and elevation of tracks for the railroads.

These items are all looked upon by both the legislators on the District committees and the Commissioners as extraordinary expenditures, and as the provision which the Commissioners made for them in their annual estimates has been virtually knocked out by the recent decision of the House committee on appropriations the question which presents itself is one of devising some other way to meet the expense of these already authorized projects.

Some of the improvements contemplated in the above list will call for an appropriation annually for a number of years, and it is the expressed intention of those working on the problem to devise at this time a measure which will provide for the completion of the whole work so that the same dilemma which is now being confronted will not have to be dealt with each year.

Still a Matter of Discussion.

Still a Matter of Discussion.

In what form these extraordinary ex-censes of the District are to be met neither the Commissioners nor the legislators can yet predict. All say that so far the mat-ter has been purely one of discussion, and this discussion has taken the nature of this discussion has taken the nature of summing up totals and classifying needs rather than what the necessary legislation shall be to provide for the deficiency. In this summing up the projects which the park commission are to lay before Congress have not been considered. This matter is considered a purely national one. Further conferences are to be arranged for next week, and it is predicted that by the time Congress reassembles a definite proposition will have been formulated on which the two houses can take action.

LARGER QUESTIONS GIVEN UP.

Outlook Brighter for the Continuance of the Pan-American Congress. Among officials here the outlook of the pan-American congress is considered much brighter than it was a few days ago, when governments participating in the congress the absolute command and the full responsibility in the senior officer.

(b) The Brooklyn's maneuver during the action destroys any claim that Commodore Schley might have had to the command. The facts as to the loop are found by the court. The finding and opinion show that to avoid danger to his own ship he maneuvered without warning to the rest of the squadron and in disregard of the fleet formation.

II. The President of the United States and the Navy Department had decided that Admiral Sampson was in command at that battle and Commodore Schley second in command. This fact was before the court; for the Secretary's letter to the Senate (dated February 6, 1899) states that the Spanish squadron was destroyed "by our fleet under his (Sampson's) commodore Schley was proposed in recognition of his services as next in rank at the victory of Santiago."

III. The question as to who commanded at Santiago was not referred to the court for consideration. Evidence bearing on the point was excluded.

(a) If Commodore Schley was in comments. intimated its purpose of withdrawing, thus

TO AVOID CAPE HATTERAS.

Engineer Board Proposed to Consider an Inland Waterway. The project which has been agitated for some time to build an inland waterway to avoid dangerous Cape Hatteras has been said uangerous Cape Hatteras has been laid before Congress by Representative S...all of North Carolina. The bill authorizes the appointment of a board of engineers to consider the subject of an inland waterway from Norfolk, in the state of Virginia, to Beaufort inlet, in the state of North Carolina.

MEMORIAL TO MONROE.

Bill Introduced to Build a Monus A bill providing that a \$50,000 monument be erected to the memory of James Monroe at Fredericksburg, Va., has been in-troduced in the House by Representative Jones of that state.

City Post Office Changes. The following changes in the city post office were announced by Postmaster ritt today: Garrett Corridon, resigned; S. S. Lewis, resigned, to enter the law office of his brother, Representative Lewis of York, Pa; Sewell T. Fort, promoted from subclerk to regular clerk; Miss E. G. Tur-ner, promoted to \$1,000; A. H. Skinner, pro-moted to \$1,100.

Favors a Limit for Claims neous division for the fiscal year 1901 directs attention to the importance of fixing some limitation of time within which claims

against the government shall be pros-ecuted, or, for want of such prosecution, be forever barred. The Iowa Reaches Callac The Navy Department has been inform Captain Perry of the battle ship Iowa that vessel's arrival at Callao, Peru, sterday. There the sailors will be given ore holiday for several days and the vessel will then proceed down the Chilear coast to dock at Talcahuano.

More Census Clerks Dropped. Another batch of clerks in the census pureau were dropped from the rolls this

Personal Mention.

Civil Service Commissioner Rodenberg has gone to his home in East St. Louis, Mo., to spend the holidays.

Mr. John W. Langley, appointing agent for the census bureau, who had arranged to go to his old home in Kentucky for a holiday vacation, decided today that it would not be possible because of the rush of work in the bureau.

A DEMONSTRATED FACT.

There is no business that cannot be benefited by ju-

Matters Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting Today.

SENATOR HANNA A VISITOR

He Talks About the Recent Arbitration Meeting.

MAY TAKE A CRUISE

The cabinet meeting today discussed a number of departmental matters. One of hem was the question of appointing Prof. F. H. King of the University of Wisconsin as chief of the division of soil management in the bureau of sails of the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wilson desired to make the appointment without having a civil service examination held, and he and the President agreed that Prof. King's scientific attainments were such as to ren-der unnecessary an examination. The civi-service commission will be so informed.

May Cruise Down the River.

Theodore Rooseveit, jr., will be home for the Christmas holidays, and it has been arranged that he will down the Potomac ri and elsewhere on a gunning trip with Dr.

Rixey and one or two companions. There is some talk of the President g There is some talk of the President going down the river for a hunt right after Christmas, but no decision has been reached to this end. The Dolphin will be put in readiness for any trip the President or members of his family may make. The President may conclude that an outing down the river would be a good one for himself and his family. The Dolphin is a large boat and will easily accommodate the family.

Recent Labor Conferences.

Senator Hanna, chairman of the con ee of thirty-six which recently met in New York, has just returned from that city and called at the White House this morning to talk with the President. Senator Hanna speaks most hopefully of the results of the

talk with the President. Senator Hanna speaks most hopefully of the results of the New York conference. "I consider the conference," he said, "the greatest step ever taken for the speedy settlement of disputes arising between labor and capital. The organization of capital was an evolution which was naturally preceded by the organization of labor, and both organizations have come to stay. The concentration of the interests of the two sides which are friendly, not hostile, into the hands of a comparatively few individuals will make for the best interests of both. Too much, of course, must not be expected at first.

"The agreement reached by the representatives of labor and capital at the conference was simply a platform, and the good that is to result from it must be worked up in the future. The public must not get the idea that we are to revolutionize everything relating to the condition of labor and capital, or that the joint committee is to undertake arbitration by compulsion. In fact, we are opposed to compulsory arbitration. We believe we can accomplish more by setting fint closer touch and contact with labor. The first step will be to establish a relationship between the two interests, and this will serve as a foundation to work on. While we do not expect that there will be no strikes they will be minimized as a result of the conciliation and arbitration policy."

H. Graham of Pennsylvania called on President this morning to submit to him the name of J. Lynwood Brown, now suthe name of J. Lynwood Brown, now superintendent of the bureau of water of Allegheny, Pa. The Pennsylvania people want Mr. Brown made a member of the interstate commerce commission when there is another vacancy, declaring that a practical railroad man should be put on the commission. President McKinley was of this opinion also, and President Roosevelt thinks the idea is a good one. At this time there is no vacancy.

Crossland Accepts Liberia Mis Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of St. Joseph, Mo. had a talk with the President this morning

unced his acceptance and announced his acceptance of the ten-der of the Liberian mission. Dr. Crossland will arrange to go to Liberia in a month or so.

Prof. B. M. Thompson of Ann Arbor
Mich., is a candidate for judge of the

Nome, Alaska, district in case there is vacancy by the resignation or removal of Judge Noyes.

TO EXTEND STREETS. Bills Introduced Yesterday in the

House.
Bills for street extensions in the District ere introduced in the House yesterday as By Mr. Pearre-For the extension of 14th street to Piney Branch road near Bright-wood; also for the extension of Albemarie street from Rock Creek Park to its intersection with 42d street northwest; also to

open Eim street northwest from 5th to 7th street; for the opening of Wilson street northwest from 5th to 7th street, and for the opening of 6th street north from Spruce to Pomeroy street; also for the extension of 13th street to its junction with the north to Pomeroy street; also for the extension of 13th street to its junction with the north line of the Saul estate.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Mudd for the extension of 17th street north from Fiorida avenue to Columbia road; also for the widening of Wisconsin avenue northwest from its junction with High and 37th streets to the District line.

NEW YORK STEAMER ASHORE.

The San Blas Reported on the Const of Salvador. The State Department is in receipt of a telegram from the consul general of the United States at San Salvador, Salvador, stating that the steamship San Blas is ashore near La Libertad, Salvador, and

adding that the passengers are all safe. The San Blas is a steamer or 2,075 gross ton-nage and is from New York. REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Statement That Secretary Hay Intends to Retire is Dénied. In view of the repeated publications of late to the general effect that Sec of late to the general effect that Secretary Hay is about to retire from the cabinet to make way for Secretary Root, who in turn will thus afford a place for Judge Taft as Secretary of War, some interest may attach to a statement which is given with full authority touching this subject. This is substantially to the effect that Secretary Hay does not now contemplate retirement from the cabinet. This statement applies not only to the present moment, but to that indefinite period fixed by the conclusion of the negotiations necessary to the construction of an isthmian canal. Also, it is stated with equal positiveness and authority that President Roosevelt has, in the strongest terms, expressed to Secretary

it is stated with equal positiveness thority that President Rosswell is strongest terms, expressed to Hay his sarnest desire that he sha in the cabinet, or which he form the principal props. Thus, according to the president's desired in a second the president's desired run tog there is no foundation for the good effect that Secretary Hay was 45 post.